WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1858.

I so past week commenced with a tolerably brisk trade, but s to write besiness is quite flat, without much prospect of an im-provement; money is not so plenty as usual at this season among the small traders, and as a consequence, auction sales for cosh drag rather heavily. The only arrival that we have to record in the fine clipper brigantine Josephine, 103 days from New York, with coals, spars, stores, &c., for the American Guand Company. The schomer Likelike sailed for San Francisco of Monday with a full and valuable cargo of produce, a list of the start of the st which is given in our expect table. The heavy shipments puls, it will be seen, are still kept up notwithstanding the

camble advices received per Yankee of the state of the San ancieco market for that article. The Yankee will leave for can Francisco on the let prox., with a large freight consisting ally of sugars, of which the quanti y will be greater that by one vessel for many years. Our test week of the value of the Fankse's freight inward at \$35.000 reladed parcels of specie amounting to \$15,000. • The Eliza & Ella nearly is ready for sea, and will sail on Monday for N. Bed-

We learn that the Hawaiian flour shipped to China per bri

The principal transactions of the week have been in sugar and coals, as per quotations below.

SUGAR—Sales the past week foot up about 40,000 to 50,000 lbs, including some parcels sold to arrive from Kauai; prices ranged from Sic to Sic, according to quality. There was also a ale of mat sugar on private terms. The market is very unsettled, and both holders and purchasers await further advices from the coast. Some parcels are held much above the views of

FLOUR-There have been sales to bakers this week of Haden on private terms. The bakers are partty well supplied. et the stock in first hands is exceedingly small.

COAL Sales of 75 tons, ex Josephine, on terms not public

The proprietor of the steam mill was the purchaser CORN-A small lot of native was brought to market this week and is jobbing freely at Sic.

OATS—The small importation per Yankee sold readily at !

BREAD-Small sales of pilot at 9c. There was also a sale of LUMBER-Sales of S M feet white cedar at \$66 : Northwee is jobbing freely from yard at \$35@\$40 W M; pickets at \$35.
CIGARS—The stock is small, with sales of No. 2 at \$18 @

EXCHANGE-There is little doing in exchange ; small sale o Boston and San Francisco at par.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

Shipe Maile.

Per San Francisco-per Yankee on Saturday.
For Server, N. S. W. via Tamiri-per Vixen, to-day.
For Valparano-per Vixen, to-day.
For Lanaina-per Ka Mol, on Saturday.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

april 22—Sch Maria, Molteno, from Lahaina.
24—Am wh sh Uncas, Loce. fm Hilo, off and on.
24—Sch Sally, from Lahaina.
26—Am wh ship Martha, Manchester, off and on.
25—Sch Ramehameha IV., from K hala.
25—Am clipper brig Josephine, Stone, 103 days fm New York.

Tork.

The Am which Janus, Raynor, clean, off and on.

Stock am which Union, Hedges, from Monganul, 25 sp.

Sch Alice, from Molokal.

Stock Ka Moi, Chaiwick, fm Lahaina.

Montreal, Sowie, New Bedford.

Paulina, Steen.

DEPARTURES.

ril 22—Sch Excel, for Kaual. 22—Sch Kamol, Chadwick, for Lahaina. 23—Sch Mary, Berrill, for Kawaihne. 25—Sch Mot Reikl, Hant, for Kahnini.
25—Erig Antilia, Harris, for Liverpool.
25—Am wh ship Uneas, Luce, for the Northward.
26—Sch Liboliho, Harris, for San Francisco.
26—Sch Kinoole, for Kons, Hawaii.
26—Sch Mannokawai, Becki-y, for Hilo.
25—Sch Maria, Molteno, for Labnina.
25—Wartha, Manchester, for the Northward. 25—Variha, Molteno, for Lahnina. 25—Martha, Manchester, for the Northward. 27—Sch East Maul, for Molokai 23—Sch Kamehameha IV., for Kobala. 23—Janus, Raynor, for the northward.

MEMORANDA.

Edgartown Fabius, Smith, New Bedfi do Geo. How and, Pomercy, do do George, Silva, do do George & Susan, Jones, do Mattapoisett Gid. Howland, Williams, do Warren Gypsy, Manter, do Greenport H. roules, Atheam, do R man 21, De Hart.

Edgart's F. Henrietta, Drew, N. Belfon stapoisett Isabella, Lyona, do Newport James Maury, Curry, do

took 10, but \$1045 S. long. 61015 W., book storing W. S. W. March 14, die a

lett's, Dec 20, bk Tempest, of New London, clean. Had been cruise in Spitzbergen Sea and was bound to the North Pacific. Capt. Earl, of the ship Jirek Swift, at Monganui, sends us

the following reports from Desolation Island : Jan. 10, Eliza, Cornell, 1200 wh ; 11, Gideon Hewland, 70 sp 00 wh; 12, Stephania, 400 sp 300 wh; 12, Brunswick, 6 whales; 12. Congress, Hamblin, 2 whales; 12, Richard Mitchell, 22 whales; 12, Eugenia, N B, 24 whales; 12, Mary Sands, 1 wh; clanus, Stonington, 2 whales ; 12, Roscoe, N B, 2 whales. Heard from :—Jan I, Messenger, Jenning, cican; I. Millwood, uncertain; I, bk Mars, uncertain; 15, spoke bk Stafford, N B, oil unknown.

[From our Correspondent.]
Shipe Reported and Cleared at Mongouni, to
24th February, 1858. Dec. 23, 1857—Two Brothers, Childs, of N B, 42 mos, 350 sp, 250 wh, Jan 13, sailed to cruise

Jan. 5—Arctic, Beedman, of N B, 2 mos out, clean, Jan 7, sailed to cruise.

6—Washington, Purrington, of N B, 5 months, 70 wh, 600 bone, Jan 27, sailed to cruise.

16—Majestic, Macomber, of N B, 5½ mos, 80 sp, Jan 30, sailed to cruise. 26-Olympia, Ryan, of N B, 29 mos, 800 wh, Feb 9, sailed to cruipe. 27—Manuel Ortez, Hazard, of N B, 3½ mos, clean, Feb 16, 30-King Fisher, of N B, 16 mos, 16 sp, 300 wh, Feb 16,

Feb. 2—Roman, Dehart, of N B, 51 mos, clean, sailed Feb 15.

4—American, Pease, of Edgartown, 6 mos, 10 sp, Feb 23, sailed for the Arctic

9—James Allen, Devoll, oi N B, 32 mos, 750 sp, 100 wh, sailed Feb 23.

13—Scotland, Weeks, junr., of N B, 6 mos, 400 wh, 3600 bone, sailed f r the North.

13—Robert Morrison, Tilton, of N B, 6 mos, clean, sailed to cruise. cruise. 15—Harvest, Charry, of N B, 6 mos, 140 sp, sailed for the North.

19—George & Mary, Walker, of N L, 4½ mos, 45 sp, 50 wh, lost a best and crew; sailed Feb 23.

19—Jefferson, Hunting, of S H, 6 months, 50 sp, 70 wh, sailed for North.

22—Abraham Barker, Slocum, of N B, 6 mos, 175 wh, sail-24-Jirch Swift, Earl, of N B, 74 months, 150 sp, 150 wh,

> H-Rajab, Stuart, of N B, 19; mos, sailed to cruise IMPORTS.

sailed for Arctic.

-Hiawatha, Ellis, of N B, 550 sp, sailed to cruise.

From New York—per Josephine, April 26—76 tons coals, I long boat, 3 iron and 3 spar busys, I cask zine, lot ship chandlery, I camboose and cooking utensils, 15 anchors, 49 chains, 13,000 feet lumber, lot-hardware, 12 wheelbarrows, 2000 gunny bags, railroad, car and apparatus, 420 bars iron—effects of Am Guano Co, and bound to Jarvis Island.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco—per Liholiho, April 28—52,574 lbs sugar, 8914 fbs coffee, 238 fbs fungus, 250 fbs ginger root, 380 galls oil, 115 bbts aweet potatoes, 1700 pumpkins, 479 watermelons, 150 bunches bananas, 29,507 fbs puiu. Total value domestic pro-TERRALET, W. T .- per L. P. Foster, April 27-1023 bags

For TERRALET, W. T.—per L. F. Fosser, 5915 the sugar. coffee, 613 guils molasses, 80 do syrup, 5915 the sugar. domestic produce, \$868 94. For Liverpoot—per brig Antilla, April 25—14,835 galls wheel, 215 galls taked do, 15,236 do cocoanut do, 1280 dry salted hides, 2097 builock horns, 21 bags do hoofs, 2 bas make, 75 csks tallow, 22,559 lbs wood, sundry pkgs, effects of the late Captain Mechani Total value domestic produce, \$7958 45; foreign produce, \$27,385 45.

Amazon, - Electra, - Nassau, - Bainbow, - Warren, - Dimor, -	. 19,237 - 10,802	4,047	6,381 4,627 14,070
Riectra,		4,017	
Nassau,		4,047	14 070
Rainhow, -	10.000		24,010
Warren, · ·	10 800		4,189
	10,002		200
	- 19,790	3,645	622
Crie		20101	2,767
Chris. Mitchell,	- 14,895	1,737	1,411
farcia		918	
William & Henry.	9,239	1,857	4.086
Sambler, -	P 1200	- 352	5.948
William Wirt,		THE PARTY OF	3,687
ohn Wells	. 6,272		A VISION
righton.	2200	-	1,538
olumbus.	3,865	545	
lorida	- 28,972		7,497
laltic.		LU WEEK	808
elaware	- 10,536	3,570	
Villiam Thompson,		1.900	To 4 1825
lack Warrior,	- 23,638	333	- 12 - 425
evi Starbuck.		9.882	1000
Four boxes mase,	9 804 most skin		mak miles 1
opper cooler, 7 case	s and 1 hel old	composition 1	case old con-

VESSELS IN PORT.-APRIL 28

H. B. M.'s steamship Vixen, Moore. Am clipper ship Eliza & Elia, Luut. Am clipper bark Yankee, Smith. Am brig Josephine, Stone.

INTER-ISLAND TRADE.

Prom Lanaina-per Maria, April 22-24 conts firewood, 2 pumpkins, 50 nets onions, 50 excounts, 50 lette sugar cane.
For Hino—per Manuohawai, April 25—25 tons milse,
For Koxa—per Kinoole, April 26—25 pkgs milse, 3 horses, 2 jackasses, 30 deck passengers.

For Liveapool-per Antilla, April 25-Mrs Harris and 3 chilren, Mr Hamilton, wife and 2 chi dren. T Williams.
For Sax Francisco—per Libeliho, April 26—Thes Swain.
From New York—per Josephine, April 26—Theodore Lewi Agent Am Guano Co.
For TESKALET, W. T.—per L. P. Foster, April 27—Messrs
Flowers, Mosher, Sweeny, Cash, McPhee, Lambert, Baxter and
Hubbard.

From Lanaina-per Maria, April 22-Mr Wallis, Mr Nolt-liss Waterhouse Master Dickinson, and 60 or deck. Miss Waterhouse Master Dickinson, and 60 on deck. For Htto-per Manuokawai, April 26—T Metcaif and family,

MARRIED

At Plattsburgh, February 17, by Rev. E. B. Chamberlain, Nr. F. B. BLANTON, of Farmville, Va., to Miss ELIZA G. DIELL, daughter of the late Rev. John Diell, Seamen's Chaplain at Honolulu, S. I.

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

Sch Palestine, Perriman, is due at this port en route for San Francisco, to C. A. & H. F. Poor. British brig Recovery, Mitchell, will be due from Vancouver's Island about May 1st. Island about May 1st.

The Am clipper bark Melita, of H. A. Pierce & Co.'s line, was to sail from Boston for Honolulu direct. Feb. 20, and will be due here June 20, with merchandise to B. W. Field.

Ship John Marshall, Pendleton, from Jarves' Island, with

guano, about May 5.

Am clipper ship Fleetwing was to leave San Francisco April 8, to touch at Honolulu. The Miss. packet Morning Star will be due from Marquesas

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29. Honolulu possesses scarcely any drives out of town worthy of note, and carriages are invariably forced to turn about, from the impassable nature of the track, before the spires of the city are out of sight. Roads, which might ea ily be improved and rendered fit for vehicle travel, are found year after year only the worse for wear. In the absence of good roads for carriages, we are forced, if we would escape for a time from the heat and monotony of the town and see the country, to take to horseback, and one does not always feel perfectly safe and comfortable on a

We need a good drive in the neighborhood of Honolulu, both on the score of health and pleasure. As a bent bow, which has long been kept in a state of tension loses its elasticity when the manuscript, the commissioners either having had strain is removed and remains a crooked stick, so no time or funds to devote to printing. A matter the human mind if kept down to a daily round of sordid cares and duties, without frequent hours of relaxation,-and such relaxation and view of God's handy-work in the country ought cultarities of Hawaiian legislation, where the always to bring to the healthy mind-becomes business is all done in two languages, will agree bent and fixed to the shape of the mould, and humanity deteriorates. When the soul languishes, the body sympathizes, and the human machine works heavily. Fresh air is as needful

to the physical health as fresh water. than from the line of the New Esplanade over the salt pans to the beach of Waikiki, thence round the foot of Diamond Head to Waialae, and returning past the telegraph and Punahou College, so nto town. This could be made a really magnificent drive, equalling, and perhaps in some respects excelling the world-renowned Corso at Rome, the Prater of Vienna, the famed Boulevards of Paris, or, nearer home, the Fifth Avenue of New York. What could be finer than a moon- It will be readily perceived that if our legislators light ride—and our moonlight is unequalled where—three or four miles along the sea beach from the new esplanade to Waikiki! Imagine the continual plashing of the silver waves. untly murmuring like the cool sound of oriental that flourishes only near the sea-shore) with here | ble objects in our legislation-dispatch, and and there a towering cocoanus to vary the pros- economy.

pect. There the invalid might go to breather pure air of heaven-to feel its kins on his cheek like the greeting of a friend. The mer chant, wearied with the perplexing cares and choked with the dust of the town, could there take his ride when the business of the day was over, and cheered and invigorated, return refreshed for his labors. There, once a week, at least, the mechanic and the laboring man could get far away from toil and art, and feel their humanit again. All classes would be benefitted physically and mentally by the relaxation and the novelty Instead of the pent, impure air of the town, with its hackneved associations, comes a pure coo breeze on the thousand wings of the trade wind over the sea-the wide and trackless pathway of the world. Nature's illustration of the Infinitewhich, ever heaving and reaching towards the sky, is an emblem of the eager, unsatisfied longings of the human soul. No landscape, however beautiful, is perfect without a view of the sea. Says the eloquent Lamartine-" The sea is to the scenes of nature what the eve is to a fine countenance; it illuminates them, it imparts to them that radiant physiognomy, which makes them live, speak, enchant and fascinate the attention of those who contemplate them." All will agree with us that a good carriage

road over the route we have indicated is " a consummation devoutly to be wished :" and now for the practical part of the subject. Let the publie but desire the road, and they can have it. But as it is to be a public benefit, let the public put its hand into its own pocket. Our government is too poor to enter into public improvements, the pecuniary results of which are not apparent on the face. But we doubt not the Legislature could be prevailed on, were the subject properly rought to its notice with the certified assurance that private enterprise-always preferable to govrnment when work is to be done-would accomplish the undertaking, to grant a fair appropriation as the national share towards beautifying the metropolis. A subscription paper, stating the bject designed, and headed by responsible parties as a guarantee that the money would be properly and judiciously expended by trustees appointed by the subscribers to the fund, would at once be received with favor, and an ample sum pledged to make a road which should become a lasting credit and benefit to Honolulu and a monument of the public spirit of its inhabitants. Those who are most active in forwarding such works, having for their end and aim the public good, earn for themselves the distinction of public ben-

All along the route which we propose, abundant material for road making purposes, of the best quality, lie ready at hand. Three-fourths of the distance, the line runs over the old coral reef elevated by the process of Nature from the sea. In several places are found large banks of disintegrated coral, washed up by the breakers, which, with a peculiar kind of clay, found in the neighborhood, forms an inexhaustible supply for macadamizing. One or two small streams on the route (in the neighborhood of Waikiki) will require bridging, for which, again, the coral stone of the adjacent reef furnishes unexceptionable materials. The only spot where any difficulty is to be anticinated in the construction of this road is at the foot of Diamond Head, where, during the southerly gales, the breakers approach to within a short distance of the foot of the hill. This, however, is far from an insuperable difficulty, for a few days blasting operations in the comparatively soft rock of that locality, will open a road beyond the reach of the spray, and safe from the inconvenience of the breakers.

We throw out these suggestions in the hope that some of our readers who have a practical knowledge in the details of such matters, will give the public the benefit of their thoughts on the subject. If such an undertaking is commenced, let it be in no second rate style: no road which will become impassable and require to be remained every heavy shower that falls. Give us a good road, if any. Let it be begun, as everything must be that is intended to last-at the foundation. Road making is a science, and we from our famous corps of Hawaiian Road Super-

the following official announcement:

"IT HAS PLEASED THE KING, in conformity with the 61st Article of the Constitution and the 7th Article of the Amendments thereto, approved on the 15th September, 1856, to convoke the Legislature to assemble in Honolulu, on Friday, the 11th of June next. By order of the King."

Considering the fact that many of the members elect from remote districts are now present in Honolulu, the above notice of six weeks is perhaps sufficient, though we have looked in vain through the columns of the Polynesian and its semi-zovernment cotemporary the Hae, for an official announcement or even an editorial intimation in the language of the country, that the time of meeting of the legislature was fixed upon. Our expectation of such a notice will perhaps appear quite reasonable when it is recollected that two-thirds of the members elect are as ignorant of the English language as the other third are of Hindostanee. Or is this a "straw," indicating that the wind from the government house has changed in the direction of the English language, and that we may shortly expect a coun d'état aimed at the vernacular, forbidding its use

in the schools of the country? But as the time when the Honorables are meet upon the business of the country is at length definitely fixed, it will be well for them to begin to consider the nature and extent of the matters on which they will be called upon to act. The principal business of the session, as we have before intimated, is the consideration of the new Civil Code, which at considerable labor has been prepared by the commission appointed by the legislature of 1856. This, as we are informed, involves important and extensive modifications in the host of miscellaneous statute laws of the kingdom. It will be submitted to the Legislature in of such grave importance to the country should be long and carefully considered before being finally passed, and those acquainted with the pewith us that the attempt to take up and act upon the new Civil Code in the ordinary way of law The day on which this notice appears in the making, will involve the necessity of a long, ex- Hawaii, will be the occasion for every body to bepensive and tiresome session. We beg to suggest come informed. My respects to you all. to the Government and the Legislature that a No pleasanter route could be sought for a drive more business-like, as well as economical way of disposing of this important business will be for the two Houses, immediately after disposing of the necessary business of the session, to appoint a joint committee, to which shall be referred the New Code, with instructions to report thereon in say four or five months, it being understood, on the part of the government, that, after passing the necessary supplies to carry on public business, the session will be prorogued to a certain date. indulge their usual penchant for law making before the Code is disposed of, they will only be making "confusion worse confounded." can see no plausible objection to the above plan, and we throw out the hint thus early with the tains along a smooth, macadamized road, hope that this or some perhaps preferable course planted on either side with the spreading kou, will be adopted, which shall secure those desira-

The West Trade.

We have received a very interesting circular pub-shed by Mesers. Geo. Wm. Bond & Co., Wool Brors, Boston, containing the Prices Current of wool at that city Jan. 27, 1858; a comparative table of ports of wool at Boston for six years; comparative hibit of prices of Billings' superior pulled from 1855 to 1858, inclusive; stock of foreign wool on hand Boston, Jan. 1; and a table of the imports of wool into Great Britain for five years;-all very interestng and useful matters to those concerned in wool rowing, here as well as elsewhere. The Sandwich Islands are put down for the first time, in 1857, as importing into New York and Boston 7,156 pounds of wool, and in the Prices Current we find the follow-

mon Washed, - - - -These rates are higher than are quoted for the sai description of African, Chinese, Smyrna, East India,

and some other wools, and are conclusive proof that, with proper pains in preparing our fleeces for shipment, we may get as good prices for Sandwich Island grown wool as are realized by sheep farmers elsewhere. We quote the concluding paragraphs of the circu-

"Of the 12,500,000 lbs, in New York and Boston, foreign wool we suppose that about 8,000,000 lbs. are ed only for carpets and negro cloths, and 4,500,. 000 for clothing purposes. A part of these last in the low depressed state of the market, may also be used for carpets.

"These wools having been purchased at extremely high prices in the markets of production, it is gener-ally believed by those most familiar with these markets, that it will not be easy soon to purchase at such rates as will be safe to buy at, which, with the general reluctance to enter upon new transactions, will probably prevent any considerable import for at least the first half of the present year.

"The high prices and low stocks of wool all over the world, accompanied as it is with an accumulation and low prices of manufactured woolens, is considered in England as well as here, to indicate that, until the recent check, the machinery in operation was in advance both of the supply of the former and of the de-

mand for the latter "We share in this country very little of this excess, and if by the aid of the new Tariff we can have wool as low here as in Europe, we look forward to a period of prosperity for our manufacturers and to a gradual considerable increase of muchinery as soon as mercial affairs become settled, and since it is found that, with all the prejudice against American wool in England, our fine fleeces brought during the panic, at the late London sale, from forty to forty-six cents cash, our wool growers will no longer fear that they will be sufferers by the change.
"It is proper to remark that in the imports and

stock on hand of foreign wool there is a much larger proportion than formerly of that in the unwashed state. GEO. WM. BOND & Co., Wool Brokers."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

NORTH PACIFIC WHALEMEN'S SEIPPING LIST-COTrected to date, with interesting reports from some forty ships in the South Pacific Ocean, will be issued on Saturday morning, for the mail per Yankee. Price 124 cents ready for mailing.

U. S. MAIL.-The Yankee sails on Saturday, taking a mail, which will go forward as early as that per the Liholiho.

MAIL FOR SYDNEY, N. S. W .- H B. M. S. Vixen sails to-day, for Valparaiso, touching at Tahiti. A mail will be made up at the Post Office, closing at 12 o'clock, for Sydney, N. S. W., which will be forwarded from Tahiti.

THE CLIPPER BRIG JOSEPHINE -This beautiful vessel, which arrived on Monday, in the remarkably good time of one hundred and three days from New York, has been for the past three or four days quite an object of curiosity. Her peculiarly long and wedge-like bow, and her long, low hull, surmounted by apparently insufficient spars, have excited the astonishment and puzzled the understanding of many of our old "sea-dogs," until they exclaim-"she's too much for me." We have been permitted by Capt. Stone to examine the abstract log of the Josephine. from which we have extracted a few memoranda, hich will be found in the commercial columns. Off Cape Horn, Capt. Stone makes the following memorandum, addressed to Lieut. Maury, with whose charts and directions he was provided : "This is my first voyage round Cape Horn, (though I have buffeted the North Atlantic twenty-five years,) and I have never once been deceived in regard to the direction of the wind as indicated here by the rise and fall of the mercury-thanks to your valuable information doubt not some adepts can be found here, aside on the subject " The best day's run was 285 nautical miles. The Josephine is hermaphrodite rigged, is 134 feet long, 21 feet beam, and measures 258 tons burthen. The presence of this vessel in our harbor From the Polynesian of Saturday last, we copy is a "material guarantee" of the stability of the American Guano Company, and of their lack of dependence upon Commodore Mervine's observations through a spy-glass. Success, say we, to the American Guano Company, the clipper Josephine and her gentlemanly commander.

LECTURE BY DR. C. F. GUILLOU .- The lecture, by Dr. Guillou, on last Friday evening, at the Fort Street Church, on the questions :- " What measures are best adapted for the efficient distribution of medof these islands? and how are such measures to be originated and carried into effect ?"-was an highly interesting elucidation of the subject discussed, and was listened to with great attention by the audience. The lecturer took the ground that the only means of prolonging the existence of the Hawaiian race was by bringing them within the protecting reach of medical aid. He spoke forcibly of the need of hospitals for the indigent sick natives,-at least one in each of the large towns of the group, with medical dispensaries attached, and concluded by an earnest appeal to the charitably disposed and the friends of humanity to form hospital associations, to be chartered and aided by government, at whose establishments the sick could be received and properly treated, at established rates when able to pay, and gratuitously when indigent. The lecture, we learn, will shortly appear in print, when we hope more fully to notice it, treating, as it does in a tangible manner, of a subject of vital importance to the Hawaiian nation.

CHANGING HIS NAME.—We sometimes see funny advertisements from natives published in the Hae Hawaii. The following is quite humorous, and evinces a spirit of independence of law and order in the little matter of a name-" what's in a name?"that is quite refreshing. The naïveté with which he warns his correspondents against addressing his former self for fear of a miscarriage of the letter is as

" Notice - Hear ve, all my friends and acquaintances in all places! Forbear to write, call, or address me, from this time out by the name "Kama-J. A. KAHOOKAUMAHA."

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS .- The following appear in the Polynesian of Saturday :- Notice of Marshal's sale of property of George Charman, on Monday, May 24, at Nawiliwili, Kauai, to satisfy a judgment in favor of Wm. H. Pease for \$829 97; notice of hearing of application for the appointment of an administrator on estate of Henry Brown, late of Hilo, deceased, to be had before Judge S. L. Austin, at Hilo, May 13. HONOLULU LYCEUM.-The discussions at this insti-

tution (every Friday evening) are often of a very interesting and instructive nature. The question for debate to-morrow evening is thus stated : "Which is best adapted to the aborigines of these islands—the former or present system of government?"

the fall season of 1858. The table will be found use-

ine for March, in a well digested article upon the neral aspect of financial affairs in the United States

after stating two remedies, which have been proposed to prevent the banks from over trading—obliging them to keep on hand a certain proportion of their bligations in specie, or forbidding the payment of terest on country bank deposits goes on to re-

"We suggest a remedy which, to our mind, is bet-er than either. Repeal the usury laws, and allow free trade in money. Disguise it as we may, the present banking system is sustained because it is a afe and ingenious method of investing money at some-thing above the ordinary rates of legal interest, and it is in straining after high dividends that these money lenders run into the practices of which the public complain. Either allow the private capitalist to loan his money directly and honorably at eight, nine, or ten per cent. per annum, or else restrict the bank dividends to legal interest, and forbid any accumulation of surplus profits. This will cut the knot of the difficulty at once, and there need be no mys-

SAILING OF THE LIHOLIHO.—This vessel, dispatched by A. Harris & Co., sailed on Monday evening, for an Francisco with a full cargo, all Hawaiian produce, with the exception of a small item of oil. This fact would seem to indicate that the growing trade between this port and San Francisco, will furnish mployment for another regular packet, and doubtless a fast sailer of about the same tonnage with the Yankee, would pay well.

More Corn .- Mr. J. R. Williams, of Waimalu, on his island, has sent us half a dozen ears of corn raised on his place, which certainly "takes the rag off" of anything yet in this line. The six ears sent us average 700 kernels to the ear. This is almost up to the prize standard in Pennsylvania, where 940 kernels were counted on one ear. Mr. Williams. however, exhibits beautiful corn .- can t some one better still?

We have received a long communication from a correspondent, touching the "Efficiency of the Police" based upon an article recently published in the Polynesian, showing a large decrease, according to the Marshal's re ort, in the number of arrests the past year, compar d to the year previous. Hoping that the Legislature, so soon to meet, will take this matter of the police in hand, we prefer not giving it publicity for the present, like several other communications upon the same subject.

VESSELS EXPECTED .- Among the list of vessel expected from foreign ports for some time past has been the brig Hero, from Hongkong, and the ship Aspasia, from Acapulco. By advices received per last mail, we learn that the Hero will be employed in the China waters for several months to come, and that the Aspisia has gone to Hongkong.

LARGE TOMATOES -We saw a monster tomatoe the other day, which came from the garden of Capt, Adams, the veteran of Kalihi. We had the curiosity to weigh it, and found it to be but little short of two pounds. This excellent fruit bears profusely on

HAVE WE SNAKES ON THE ISLAND ?-It is said that these reptiles have been seen in two instances-a Palama, and Moanalua. It is just possible that their eggs may have been brought here from California, but until we see the varmints, we shall believe they

a new sugar plantation is about to be started at East Maui, though we cannot ascertain who are the parties. The present brisk trade in sugar and the brilliant prospects of those owning plantations, will no doubt prompt new enterprises in that line. If a small boy is a lad is a bigger boy a lad-

der? This squib was in a late Commercial. A certain man gravely inquired of us if this was going The tellow that run "over ears in debt" for jew elry, for the ears of his lady love, became it is said

the subject of an attachment (Sherid's, we suppose). OMISSION .- In our Shipping List issued on Satur day, the sailing of the Hawaiian whaling brig Victoria, for the Northward, on the 21st inst., was inad-

ESOP IN A COOK SHOP -It sounds strange, bu without any fable, Esop keeps a restaurant in Honolulu. Any one can see his s gn at the foot of Mauna Kea street,-" Esop, East India Restaurant."

(Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.) The Liquor Traffic in Labaina. No. 2.

EDITOR OF THE ADVERTISER-SIR :- Excuse a litt rambling before entering upon the principal topic. I have just had the testimony of a very trustworthy and competent witness, who made it a business when ately in Honolulu, to find out how much illicit selling of liquor was carried on there. He found any number of houses " selling on the sly," and in every part of the town. The business prevailed to an enormous extent. One of the hotel keepers remarked about a man close to him, who drove a considerable trade, "I don't care how much liquor he sells, so long as he don't undersell me." Why should he ical relief among the inhabitants, native and foreign, care? Every glass of liquor drank only whets the appetite for another. Only start a man in drinking. a sailor especially, and he will stop only when his money is gone, then his clothes, then all advances he can get by shipping. The more places there are to tempt the man to begin drinking, and to keep him going, the more likely is the hotel keeper's trade to flourish. If he does not get the whole trade, he gets more than he would but for the promotion of drinking habits by the multiplication of bars. He enjoys the benefit he paid for, security from the law. He have had opportunities of knowing them." The does not wish to help persecute a brother liquor seller whole article, in fact, is nothing more than another who is already exposed to the persecution of the law. verse of his favorite song, that the dissionaries are Probably there is nearly or quite as much drinking digging the grave of the Hawaiian Islanders; it is alin Honolulu, as there would be with no law whatever to regulate the traffic. If this is so where there are so many licensed retailers, with a strong police force to back them, what would be the effect in Lahaina. of trusting to the licensed to suppress the rest? Facts outweigh theories. We have every reason to consider this idea as we do, a most unmitigated humbug. The writer was once cheated by it for a while, until he bodies, I can give him some light, as any one can

used his eyes and ears to a better purpose. I am permitted to publish the postscript of a letter from a prominent merchant in Honolulu to a friend "I am glad to see that somebody in Lahaina has a word (and a very sensible word it seems to me) on the license question. I have always been struck with the fact that those who were most auxious that the cause of temperance and morality should be advanced in Lahaina by the granting of retail licenses were men engaged in the rum traffic, and those who were friendly to that kind of business,"

In writing my last letter, I did not feel assured that hiai." otherwise it may not reach or be heard by the government intended to be the movers of the obme. I hereby wipe out and expunge that name noxious measure, and was therefore careful not to he visit it? If not, his wonderful anxiety in regard altogether. It is done. The right and the wrong con- impute such an intention to them. It is then quite to educational interests is merely specious, and if he sequences of this are for me hereafter; but by the ludicrous to see the editor of the Polynesian hasten did, he never would have written as he has. name signed hereunto only can I be known to you. to disclaim that intention for himself and his col- But the Trustees of Oahn College can give their learnes, and to witness the indignant zeal with which resents the charge of pecuniary motives which was queer ideas, and would make us fancy that somebody really had a private interest somewhere, if we did not know the gentleman and his associates in the government to be all honorable men : hence we conclude

Now for the main point-the damage done to Lahaina by this traffic. We deprecate a contemptuous or with aspirations for a better condition. hearing. The people of the more flourishing metronolis despise Lahaina, just as a town dilapidated and traps of grog sellers for their victims. You turn up are not troubled to find sources of amusement. LIST OF WHALERS EXPECTED.—We are indebted to your noses, and go home with supreme contempt of That the missionaries have presched down, or the the courtesy of A. J. Cartwright, Esq., for a list of Labaina, and the very editor who is doing his utmost any party has put down, surf-bathing, the spectation who is doing his utmost any party has put down, surf-bathing, the spectation has to sneer exercise or foot-race will only be asserted by the at our "grog-blossoms." But we know that La- whose feelings are bitterly hostile to such persons

stantly improving their lands and dwellings and when we look at the wretched condition of the most of those interests which are in the hands of foreigners. and inquire the reison-Rum ! is the answer, rue permitted by the government which manages for us Against the wishes of the great majority of the inhabitants, these who own property, carry on business, and are really concerned in the prosperity of the place, a knot of unprincipled men are allowed to eep up a traffic which blights and pois

We will leave out of view the diabolical effect this traffic upon human character and life, merely observing the injury done to our business.

First, then, it drives away ships. Everybody knows

Many ships are driven away from the island ogether, because the principal ports are infected with this rum pestilence. Only the other day the Oregon from Hilo, called here; the captain was anxious to stop and trade, but dared not come to ancho because one of his best officers was intemperate Many years ago, in the Flibberty-gibbet affair, all the usters in port signed their names to a strong nstrance to the government on account of the get drunk here then.) Since that, Consul Bunker is behalf of the whaling fleet, addressed a similar remon strance to the government, which no doubt, is still extant. And we all who know the masters' feeling on this point, belie e that every man of them would wign a petition to sweep the whole thing clear from this place. It is an endless source of annoyance and loss to them in mutinies, fines, deserters, drunken and disorderly crews. I call to mind now the master of one of the finest clippers, sweating round the streets after a drunken officer whom his appetite and his friends would not dismiss to go aboard and ge under way. The editor of the Polynesian, had been at hand, might have heard imputations enough upon the motives of the government, and well spice at that. The amount of it is no liquor, more shi -liquor free, less ships, and less every year. Said a shipchandler to me yesterday, "if licenses are granted, our business will be diminished next year twenty percent." But the ships that liquor drives away from Lahaina will not go to Honolulu. Their trade will be lost to the islands

But the worst effect is seen in the destruction enterprise and means among our foreigners. What becomes of all the money left here by 150 or 200 ships each year? Besides their regular trade, their crews on liberty spend large sums. A great part of this is row diverted from the reta I store to the grog-shop. But the largest sums left here, and those thrown most complete y into general circulation, are those paid to seamen when discharged or shipped, as wages or advances. Hundreds of men stop here every season, with \$40 or \$100, cr \$500, and it is against a sailor's principles to carry any away. It is all spent here. Here is a golden stream flowing into the town that ought to make our streets spring and grow with stores and dwellings-that ought to nourish a hundred happy civilized families, store-keepers, mechanics and farmers. Such a marine trade would build up a wealthy seaport anywhere in New or Old England. But in the present state of things, the greater part of this money might far bet ter be thrown into the sea. It is mostly secured by an unthrifty class, who squander it in idleness and debauchery, instead of making it productive by industry. Some of them receive the rear; none save any. They refit every season their wretched styes, grow poor, debased and die. If mechanic comes here, meaning to work, he comes debauched by the company he is thrown into and turns grog-seller with the rest. And so every thing rots down together in one filthy pool of vice and poverty, Yet the Polynesian talks of "statesmen" (!) who thus leave the second port in their master's kingdom to decay and waste. If they were to cut off his left hand, they would do him a less

There is a very strong feeling among wonle, that there is a deliberate intention on part of the government to injure and depress Lanaina. That merchants in their rivalry might sometimes use unfair means to draw away trade, would not be surprising. That there is a prevalent feeling of contempt for the neighboring port, seems to be true. But I cannot attribute to the members of the true. But I cannot attribute to the members of the government that they allow these precalent feelings in the metropolis to influence them to a deliberate oppression of this place. Such a course would be suicidal and opposed to every principle of political economy, which judges that any country is prospered by the health of every part, remembering that when one member suffers, all the members suffer with it. But it is great'y to be regretted that the government should give so much reason for such a ing by their actual systematic disregard of our est interests and strongest wishes. What has been ne for the benefit of Lahaina for the last five years We have been asking for a government building, but cannot get it; for a market-house—get appropria ions, but no money; for a court-house -they talk of building, but do not; for an aqueluct, (that would soon pay for itself,) -\$5000 promised, but never applied ; for improvement of streets-but the main treet is left for years dangerously narrow, with a high bank on the sea, an important street near the center impassable for years, and another one at the center unopened, though long absolutely needed. Every material interest which we urge is systematically neglected; and, finally, the peregrinating government editor lands here, looks superciliously on us, goes away, and patronizingly writes that all Laing needs is to have the breakwater removed and

iquor lice ses granted! But when a clique of men demand permission to carry on here a traffic that ruins every interest we have, their demands are eagerly listened to and granted, against the expressed wishes of the produ-eing and industrious population. We well remem-ber the indecent haste with which this was done two years ago, for the xpress purpose of anticipating the se remonstrances did prevail in the highest coun-Would we still had the noble LEE to advocate DELAVAN.

LAHAINA, April 17th, 1858.

Physical Education.

MR. EDITOR :- As you always seem desirous ringing error to light, even when it is advocated by your cotemporary, I wish to bring to your notice some of his statements in reference to th wants, and treatment, of this "impassioned and He has written in the darkest ignorance of facts

which seems strange when he declares that, "we ways easy to see on whom he would throw the blam for any obnoxious condition of our social system But for facts: he wants to know "what has beer done, and what is doing, for the physical education of our children," and the Board of Education and the Trustees of Oahu College and others, are onled to account. Though not a member of eithe of those who knows anything of our schools. In every native school on these islands which is above the grade of a common school, physical estation is an exercise for at least two hours every day; there is not indeed the apparatus of a gymnasium to be found, but vigorous muscular action is regularly required; they all pay their own way by the sweat of their brow; their physical education is of a solid, practical kind, and the result is seen in the rareness of mortality amongst them, in their freedom from disease, and in their progress and morality. Only a few days since the editor of the Polynesian was at Hilo, where one of the best of the Hawaiian high schools is located-did

answer to this theoretical advocate of physical elucahe first gratuitously shoulders for them, and then tion: all who permanently reside at Punah u, labor this humbug by republicans, who accept the stuff in the fields two hours per day, and by seven and a made in speaking of the liquor dealers. It suggests quarter o'clock their work is done; added to this, are the manly sports of the students; and these are sufficient to quiet all fears of the editor in regard to their physical welfare.

That the Hawaiians are laboring under a " mental that they are only "friendly to that kind of busi- dispondency" is a novel idea, and its only merit is originality; this race has always seemed to me to be sadly unimpressed with the degree of their abjectness

It is quite unfortunate that the radical defect of our school system has so long been undiscovered, and seedy by intemperance is always despised by its if the editor is in earnest, he will no doubt urge its prosperous neighbors. You have some growth, some consideration upon the next legislature; but, let him rogress. But you come up and land on this shore only remember that in our five or six high school attractive as seen from the sea, and every year you things are all right, and that in the common school find just the same street of crazy shauties, the fifthy the pupils are enjoying most excellent health, and

That the missionaries have preached down, or that hains is an important place, a place of large business, | The licentious revellings which constituted the real

stopped by law; this was a fatal blow to the gives. The wars which incited muscular prep no longer disgrace the land, even in ancient long continued peace would have affected the plan vigor of the race, no wonder then that the spear

ergises, and wrestring matches, are now unknown Besides this the lust for gain has centered in the only energy of this race—and if a kame desired to develop his muscles, he will probably under something which will pay him at the same time

The "Yankee" and the Vigilante Exile Mg. Epiron :- I read with indignation in your paper that the Yunkee had been detained in a Francisco seven days at the suit of one y Gallagher, one of the gang which the Vigilance Co. mittee so very properly sent out of the country though I don't admire their plan of sending their haracters here to prey upon us. Gallagher, then I believe, behaved quite circumspectly while b there being nothing perhaps just suited to his ticular line of business. He belongs, however to same crowd of rowdies and election rioters with R Mulligan, Billy Carr, et id omne genus. The ! named gentleman, who I understand has threa a similar suit against the Yankee as that of O gher, won for himself the reputation while being an accomplished rowdy. I can't ren number of times he was before the police fighting, but I know he served out a senten labor of several months on the publi; work Smith, of the Pantee, I have heard, brough Francisco the money which procured his I and took him back to the coast very kind he shows his gratitude by getting up suit against the vessel, because Cap made the instrument of the San Francis Committee in bringing him to these Gallagher and Carr are allowed thus to o ourse of trade with impunity, to the great nience of the puble here and in Californ begin to think that the Vigilance Committ nore than half do their work,-that th "scotched the snake" without killing him the sooner they re-organize and complete finished business" the better.

I'We had intended some remarks upon subject, but our correspondent has spared ul-ble.]

BUNGALOW, April 24, 1 Mr. EDITOR :- As one that has enjoyed the sure of partaking of the intellectual fare with whi Dr. Guillon has treated the public, on Friday la we take the liberty of venturing two remarks only that gentleman's lecture, of which the publication is full, has been announced by the Polynesian of the

In hearing Dr. Guillou's just censure of the quacks that dispense medicines in this country, ation of the native doctors, both sanctifying the ugs in their relative way, and obtaining the san results, I was regretting that in their formidable against poisons, our legislators have omitted to vote a paragraph to protect the poor kanaka against those christian and pagan grave feeders. The comis session of the Parliament may easily fill that lacun unless the go-a-head for Hawaiian liberty succeed in legalizing quackery, as a licit profession; such ing a ady the case, by act of Parliament, in E

The diagnostical penetration of the lecturer muhave discovered that the bowels of the constitution machine are fossilized, in the question of hospitals f the natives, for in his moving appeal to the private purs he does not seem to expect that the example would spring out of the treble wisdom of the government. I confer that in my simplicity, I had always considered to creating of hospitals for the natives as a vital me sure of which the initiative was essentially govern mental, and I was told that the best advisers of K mehameha IV. had, in concert with the King, enter tained the same opinion. Why some plans to that feet have not already been carried out by the con bined powers of the glorious constitution of this king dom, is a supreme reproach addressed by an agen zing race to those that have proprio motu, unde

taken their guidance and guardianship. I would be happy to see that Dr. Guillou's worth efforts have roused a simultaneous co-operation, but

from motives exposed in my Hawaiian picture of your last number, I despair !

Let united wealth, humanity and religion success fully conspire against me and prove that I am wrong

HONOLULU, April 27, 1858 Mr. Epiron :- I am neither rich nor poor, ber between nobility and rabbility; I work, without has ing any special trade or profession; people call m Esquire, I don't know why; I add the same tail to their names, don't know wherefore. Would any

gnorant stranger, this riddle of Esquire. A gentleman to whom we have submitted the above note in manuscript, has kindly returned with the following answer:

your correspondents take the trouble of solving for at

"Punch, as you are aware, is a pit of erudition, in such serious matters as aristocratical nick name and Punch says : * Esquire is a qualification to signate generally, three classes of men : those ! have no employment, those that want no emp ment, and those that are either ashamed of, or in ested in, hiding their employment.' One might ad and those that are saddled with this distinction, spite of a respectable employment.

"We are at a loss for the real meaning of the

thing, in our days, but we know that Esquire comes from Norman France Escurie, stable, which, by the of the last three letters, was made groom. After his conquest of England, n, the Bastard, who had transformed his chie lets or escuiers to the rank of chivalers des contes or knights of the shire, from Sexon kayt, male servant They were syonymous with country Squires, a kind of intermediary social stratum, between nability and mobility, enjoying the Squired privilege, on proof of

"In taking off thus the first letter E from Esquire its etymology (which is not Saxon, as some English lexicographers pretend, but Latin, from equus, horse, and cura, care,) was lost, but the alvantage of hiding the low pedigree of the dignity was gained. The Saxon word knyl has generated the present German word knerht, a menial servant, and the Norman Escuter is now the French word Ecuyer, horseman In these two instances, these names have retained their original signification.

" For a country like Fugland, where aristocrary has preserved the prestige of far gone times, it is not surprising to find that the epidemic has spread through the Commons and produced the prescat Esquire bubble, that costs nothing, means nothing is worth nothing, interdicted to all honest working folks, to prevent mesalliance. What puzzles us is to reconcile with democratic principles, for themselves and lavish it upon others."

Foreign Summary.

Lola Montez is clearing \$500 a lecture in Net York. That is talking to the point. The standing army of Massachusetts, by the annua report of Ebenezer W. Stone, Adjutant General, now consists of 6,785 active soldiers, and 151,114 enrolled militia—total 157,849.

The Massachusetts Legislature has appointed a searing to some female petitioners for "Woman's lights" The rights claimed are, that women should be allowed let, to choose their own avocation; 2d, not to be taxed without representation; 3d, to sit on juries, and 4th, to hold office.

There is a man who peddle